Gifts. There's Nothing Like Leather.'

Our store FIN select just s a regu-Inr Meeen for g ft givers. The tion of what o give each en that list finds itself solved without the least difficulty. Out of so many hundreds of Ht

what you want. And anhere to be good on it that you'll tle and big

things, novelties and sta-ples, it's an Pocket Books, plain, 25c, to \$16 Pocket Books, silver and gold mountings. Card Cases, plain. Card Cases, mounted \$1.50 to \$10. Chatelaine Satchels., 50c. to \$25

Shepping Bags. \$2.50 to \$4 Jewel Cases. \$1.25 to \$8 Collar and Cuff Boxes. Writing Tablets..... 188c. to \$7 Photo. Frames..... 25c. to \$5 Photo. Frames 25c to \$5 Bill Books 25c to \$6.50 Triplicate Mirrors 98c to \$10 Hand Mirrors.... Flasks ... 25c. to \$3 .\$1 to \$6.50 .25c, to 75c, ...75c, to \$30 Flasks Calendars Dressing Cases Traveling Bags.....60c. to \$2 Traveling Bags, with fittings. .60c. to \$25 Penknives 25c. to \$2.50 Cigar Cases. 25c. to \$3 Cigarette Cases. 25c. to \$4.50 Extension Cases. 35c. to \$4.50 Trunks \$1.25 to \$48 Match Cases. 15c. to \$3 Match Cases. 25c. to \$3 48 \$2.50 .10c. to \$2.50

Goods will be held when a TOPHAM'S,

ETBOOK MANUFACTURER 1231-1233 Pa. Ave.

TRUNK, TRAVELING GOODS AND POCK

FACTORY, 1218-20 E ST.

Your Friend

The Artist

Will appreciate a remembrance at Christmas time, in the shape of an outfit for painting in oil or water colors.

You need not Disappoint him

RYNEAL'S OLD STAND. 418 7th St. N.W. Geo. F. Muth & Co.,

omfort and Beauty combined by the use of Georges' Busion and Cern Shields, which hide deformities of the feet and give everl sting confort. Try them and be convinced. Corns removed, 25c. 1115 Pa. ave. 8 to 6 p.m. Sundays, 9 to 12.

Best Emulsion

Freshly prepared every day. The best Norwegian Cod Liver Oil used in making it. No disagree able taste and olor. Doesn't up 50c. pint. set the stomach. Only 50c. pint bottle ET "CU-TI-LIP-TOL" cure "chapped" hands and lips. 15c.bot. Evans' Drug Store, Wholesale and Wholesale and Retail, 398 F st.

FOR SNAPPY WEATHER-Our \$1 Driving Glover



LUTZ & CO., 497 Pa. Ave. R-A-D-I-A-T-O-R-S

Fowerful Beaters, 50.75 Rest make of theap at 4 tube Gas Radiators

W.J. Hutchinson, 520 10St.

The well-known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nerv-ine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills. Strengthens nerves and tody, improves blood and complexion. no.5-8, turth.ly

No Christmas table should be without a bottle of Dr. Slegert's Augostura Bitters, the finest appetizer; imported from South America.

New Local Publication.

A new publication, the Washington Mirror, published by the American Newspaper Syndicate, has entered the field in this city. ed and illustrated magazine, containing the cast of characters of the productions each of the local theaters, a able amount of theatrical gossip, well-edited sporting and general pages, and a good deal of general interesting information. The new publication comes out weekly, and two numbers have already appeared.

LESS BASIC MONEY

Representative Newlands Condemns the Currency Bill.

EXPLAINS THE PRESENT PROSPERITY Says That It Vindicates the

Bimetallists.

THE FINANCES SINCE 1893

Representative Newlands of Nevada spoke at length in the House today in opesition to the currency bill. Mr. Newlands traced the history of the country through the period of depression commencing in 1893. The panie of 1895 was not caused by the coinage of silver under the Sherman act. There were two causes for this panic One was the constantly diminishing price which this country was receiving from the export of its farm products, the price of these products being largely determined by the prices in silver countries, whose ex-ports were stimulated by the low price of Another cause was the failure of the McKinley act to meet expectations of theory. its framers as a revenue producer. The free admission of sugar took away a large stitution was offered by the McKinley bill, and the bill which was intended to cure the evils of a surplus revenue presented all the disadvantages of a deficit revenue. The country therefore was drained in two ways:

the disadvantages of a deficit revenue. The country therefore was drained in two ways: The national treasury was drained of its accumulations by a deficit-producing revenue bill, and the country was drained by an adverse balance of trade owing to the fact that its agricultural products had been lessened in their debt-paying capacity. Accompanying this came a demand for gold in Austria, and the greenbacks and treasury notes were used by foreign financiers as a means of drawing out the gold required for the Austrian treasury.

Mr. Cleveland, aided by the banks and the metropolitan press, took advantage of the situation to raise the false cry that the Sherman act was the cause of existing conditions, and the banks themselves, in their keen desire to stop the coinage of silver, created a clamor which in turn caused a run upon the banks. The withdrawal of deposits and the constant diminution of bank credits was a natural result. The Cleveland administration having come into power, its first act was to repeal the Sherman act, and the second was to pass the Wilson bill. No more unfavorable time could have been taken for the lowering of the tariff wall. The very purpose of this act was to let more foreign goods in; every foreign product which was admitted displaced so much American labor, and thus a readjustment of the labor question throughout the country was forced.

The country therefore during Cleveland's administration was subjected to two great disturbances; one financial, by cutting off the increase of money throughout the United States by the repeal of the Sherman act, when more money was needed; the other was industrial, involving the lowering of the tariff wall and a proportional substitution in our own markets of foreign recovery of the tariff wall and a proportional substitution in our own markets of foreign

man act, when more money was needed; the other was industrial, involving the lowering of the tariff wail and a proportional substitution in our own markets of foreign products for produced by the labor of our own people. During all this time confident predictions were made of an immediate advance in prosperity, to be caused by increased confidence. None of these predictions were realized, and the republican party came into power upon the promise of a protective tariff measure and of an increased volume of money to be secured by free coinage of silver through international agreement.

As soon as a republican victory was announced it was declared that confidence was restored and that the wheels of industry would immediately move. The whistles of the factories throughout the country heralded the coming of renewed prosperity and activity, but Congress met in the following December without the realization of this confident prediction. It was then insisted that as soon as the protective tariff bill was passed the wheels would move, and so the Dingley bill was framed and allowed to take its course unobstructed by the opposition and aided by the friends of silver in the Senate. The bill passed, and again the whistles were sounded, but the wheels did not move, and Congress adjourned later on without any change in the condition of the country.

Short Crops Abrond.

Short Crops Abroad.

If you come here to make your se-If you come here to make your selections. We have one of the most complete and up-to-date stocks of Artists' Materials, Outfits, Articles for Decorating purposes, Instruments for Draughtsmen, etc. To be found only at the old reliable establishment.

It was not until after Congress adjourned that the change took place. The cause of it was the great demand for our agricultural products, caused by short crops elsewhere, the result being a favorable balance, which brought within a few months many million dollars of gold to us. This was followed by large exports of manufactured goods, mainly produced by the very trusts now complained of, and which constitute so serious a menace to individual enterprise as well as to the companion of the bank would enable them to loan more money; a diminution of cash in the banks would enable them to loan more money; a diminution of cash in the banks would enable them to loan more money; a diminution of cash in the banks would enable them to loan more money; a diminution of cash in the banks would enable them to loan more money; a diminution of cash in the banks would enable them to loan more money; a diminution of cash in the banks would enable them to loan more money; a diminution of cash in the banks would enable them to loan more money; a diminution of cash in the banks would enable them to loan more money; a diminution of cash in the banks would enable them to loan more money; a diminution of cash in the banks would enable them to loan more money; a diminution of cash in the banks would enable them to loan more money; a diminution of cash in the banks would enable them to loan more money; a diminution of cash in the banks would enable them to loan more money; a diminution of cash in the banks would enable them to loan more money; a diminution of cash in the banks would enable them to loan more money; a diminution of cash in the banks would enable them to loan more money; a diminution of bank loans, bear of cash in the banks would enable them to loan more more money; a diminution now complained of, and which constitute so serious a menace to individual enterprise as well as to the compensation of labor. The gold trust produced the industrial trusts. The cause for their organization was falling prices and the necessity of cheaper production, and so the various industries were combined; improved machinery was secured; middlemen were dispensed with clerks, salesmen and officials were consolidated and the result was a cheapened production which sought the markets of foreign countries. Thus the great demand for our agricultural as well as our manufaceign countries. Thus the great demand for our agricultural as well as our manufactured products brought to this country within three years very nearly \$300,000,000 in gold, and the increase in prosperity can be directly traced, not to the repeal of the Sherman act, not to the passage of the Dingley act, though the latter was a factor by doing away with a deficit of revenue, but to the increased volume of money caused by a favorable trade balance which restored the per capita circulation in this country which prevailed prior to 1803, viz., 255 per head—the per capita during intermediate years having fallen as low as \$23 per head.

Bank Credits Increased.

The effect of this increase of money was to increase the gold in the treasury and to increase the cash reserves in the banks. Each dollar of additional cash reserve gave an opportunity of the extension of \$5 of credit by the banks, and thus a hundred millions additional cash in the banks meant minons additional cash in the banks meant a possible extension of credit to the extent of five hundred millions, which thus increased the check transactions of the country. The panic had been caused by a withdrawal of cash from the banks, which, in turn, compelled the banks to call in their loans. The loans made by national banks in 1803 had been diminished from over two billion dollars to one billion eight hundred and seventy-one million, and in 1808 these loans were increased to two billion two hundred and fourteen millions, and in 1800 to two billion four hundred and ninety-six million dollars. In other words, between 1803 and 1809 the bank loans had been increased over six hundred millions, five hundred millions of which was accomplished between 1807 and 1809.

This statement is itself proof of the contention of bimetallists, that admitting the assumption of the monometallists that most of the transactions of the country are accomplished by checks as distinguished from cash. It is also true that the aggregate amount of checks depends upon the amount of credits issued by banks depends upon the cash within their vaults, and the increase of five hundred millions and the increase of five hundred millions. a possible extension of credit to the extent

lepends upon the cash within their vaults and the increase of five hundred millions in two years of bank credits and the conequent multiplication of exchan brough bank checks is directly tracable bout one hundred millions of additional ash deposited in the national banks.

Though no accurate data can be obtained Though no accurate data can be state and private banks, it is safe to Though no accurate data can be obtained as to state and private banks, it is safe to say that their credits had increased to nearly the same extent as that of the national banks, and it is fair to assume that within two years the bank credits have been increased at least eight hundred millions by the deposit with the banks of less than two bundred millions of additional money, secured by a favorable balance of trade, for it must be recollected that of the three hundred millions of increased money secured during the past three years at least one hundred millions has gone into the federal treasury, and is therefore not a basis for bank credits.

The increase of prosperity during the past two years demonstrates the correctness of the theory entertained by himetallisis, viz, that all other things being equal, prices will depend upon the quantity of money in circulation; that an increase of the money volume meant higher prices and a diminution of the money youlume meant lower prices.

The demonetization of silver was started.

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The increase of prosperity during the past two years demonstrates the correctness of the theory entertained by bimetallists, viz. that all other things being equal, prices will depend upon the quantity of money in circulation; that an increase of the money volume meant higher prices and a diminution of the money volume meant lower prices.

The demonetization of silver was started

Assistant Paymaster E. F. Hail, from the Resolute and placed on waiting orders. Gunner H. C. Campbell has been placed in command of the tug Leyden.

Henry W. Biggs of Baltimore has been appointed an acting warrant machinist. Lieutenant R. O. Bitter has been detached from the Resolute and ordered to the Vixen.

Ensign R. W. Henderson, from the Resolute to the Scindia.

Naval Cadet F. L. Sheffield, from Resolute to the Scindia.

in 1873, at a time when the production of gold was lower than it had been for twenty years. There was no expectation at that time of an increase in the production of gold; on the contrary, the general opinion was that the output of gold was steadily diminishing, and yet, when more metallic money was constantly required to meet the increasing wants of business, it was proposed to demonetize the money which was increasing in volume and to give monetary efficiency only to the metal which was diminishing in product. The gradual fall of prices from 1873 to 1897 accompanied the gradual and progressive reduction in the use of silver, until the whole world, suffering from the appreciation of gold and the depreciation of property and products, started out in a search for gold. The result has been a tremendous increase in the product of gold, the annual product today being nearly treble the annual product when the process of silver demonetization commenced.

The Claim of the Bimetallists.

The increased production of metallic oney had relieved the situation and proved the contention of bimetallists as to the quantitative theory. All that intelligent bi-metallists claimed was that the world needmetallists claimed was that the world needed more money; that all the gold and all the silver thus far produced had not been sufficient to meet the world's demand for money; that the world was more likely to get a sufficient supply from two sources than from one; that the vital question was a sufficient supply; that the rise in prices and the increase of prosperity consequent upon the larger production of gold during the last two years and the increased prosperity in this country consequent upon the addition to its money volume of nearly three hundred millions, obtained by a favorable balance of trade, have proved the contention of the bimetallists and vindicated their theory.

Basic Money Contracted. The vice of the proposed action was, Mr. Newlands claimed, that the republican party now proposes to take advantage of the increasing production of gold for the elimination of the existing stock of silver

the increasing production of gold for the elimination of the existing stock of silver in this country from use. The metallic stock of the country consists of about nine hundred millions of gold and six hundred millions of silver, fifteen hundred millions in all. This is the only basic money, the only money of final redemption.

It is true there are greenbacks and national bank notes in existence, but these are merely promissory notes payable in metallic money, issued either by the government or the banks. While they aid in the exchanges they form no part of the money of the country; on the contrary, they themselves are redeemable in money. The metallic money needed no redemption; gold reded no redemption; silver needed no redemption, but the purpose of the dominant party was to make the six hundred millions of silver redeemable in gold by the treasury. It was true that they used the term "exchange," that is to say, the treasury was to exchange gold for silver, but if gold was to be given for silver, clearly silver would turn into a debt redeemable in gold and thus become a liability of the treasury. By this process the basic money of the country was to be contracted from fifteen hundred millions to nine hundred millions, and unless relief was given in some other way the contraction would be dieastrous.

Function of Checks.

To justify this great wrong, the dominant party claimed that the great bulk of the business of the country was conducted upon a credit basis, and that credit involvupon a credit basis, and that credit involved absolute security as to the standard. It was claimed that checks and bills of exchange had largely taken the place of money. No greater fallacy existed than this. Checks and bills of exchange had not taken the place of money. Their use was merely supplementary to that of money; their general use involved the necessity for more money instead of less money.

Practice of Banks.

Of the money of the country, about twothirds was now in the pockets of the people, used in the current exchanges; the rest was in the banks, and furnished the basis of credit. It was the custom of banks to of credit. It was the custom of banks to loan to their customers, on the average, about five times as much money's as they had, the loans being turned into deposits, against which the depositors were accustomed to check. The amount of the depositors' accounts, therefore, depended upon the amount of loans made by the bank, and the amount of loans depended upon the money that the bank had. Country banks were required to keep a reserve of 15 per cent of their deposits in cash; banks in reserve cities were compelled to keep 25 per cent. Assuming, therefore, that the banks of the country had today loaned out as much money as they could upon their present reserves of cash, it is impossible to understand how they could loan out more money as business and population increased without an increase in cash. An increase of cash in the banks would enable them to loan more money; a diminution of cash in

had changed it did not follow that ther was need of less money. It is true that the proportion of cash transactions to check transactions is not so great as it was for-merly in this country, and is not so great as in other countries where the cash sys-tem prevails, but the credit system means a multiplicity of exchanges, and increased bank credits must involve increased cash

Trusting to Chance.

What folly it was, then, when more basic money was being constantly required, to inaugurate a system which might gradually retire six hundred millions of silver dollars now a part of the money of the country.

now a part of the money of the country. The answer was made that the increased production of gold would rapidly furnish the money necessary to take the place of the silver eliminated.

Thus chance was substituted for certainty. What certainty was there that the world would produce three hundred millions of dollars in gold annually? What certainty was there that this country could secure any large proportion of that product. The war in the Transvaal might, at any time, cut off one-third of the production. The great spurt in the production of gold might be followed, as heretofore, by a decline. In addition to this, the movement of the countries of the world toward the gold standard was not half completed, and yet standard was not half completed, and yet this country has suffered during the past six years by the immense accumulations of gold in Austria and Russia, accumulation

six years by the immense accumulations of gold in Austria and Russia, accumulations not yet completed.

India is about to hoard gold for the purpose of establishing the gold standard, and if this movement is followed by China and by all the South American states, the new demands for gold will be very much greater than the current supply. It would be reasonable to expect other nations to follow the example of the United States, and the action of the United States is likely to precipitate a scramble for gold such as took place when Germany took steps toward the adoption of the gold standard in 1873.

Nearly one-half of the metallic money of the world today is silver. How far can even the present production of gold, absorbed as it is in non-monetary uses, such as the industrial arts and dentistry, avail to take the place of nearly four billions of silver dollars which are in process of elimination from the world's currency under the initiative of the United States?

Thousands of Clergymen Apply.

It having been stated that the War De partment was considering an addition to the list of army chaplains, so as to provide one for each volunteer regiment, several thousand clergeymen of various denomina-tions have made application to the adju-tant general for appointment as chaplains in the army. It will require an act of Congress to increase the number of such offi-cers in the army.

Naval Orders.

Lieut. A. H. Davis has been ordered to Ensign W. R. Cushman to the Dixie. Assistant Paymaster P. W. Delano to the Wabash.

Assistant Paymaster E. F. Hall, from the

Effect of the Decision in the Addys-

Will Prevent Restraint of Interstate Commerce.

SCOPE OF THE ACT

Solicitor General John K, Richards, who

portant because it is the first in which the interstate trade or commerce, and it is only restraint upon interstate commerce Joint Traffic Association cases. In these the court held that agreements among interstate railways to fix and maintain rates and fares come within the prohibition of the act. In the Hopkins and Anderson cases, two live-stock exchanges in Kansas City, were held valid, in the first case hecause the business of the members was not interstate commerce and in the second because the agreement creating the exchange put no restraint upon such trade.

Nature of the Addyston Case.

"The Addyston case grew out of a combination among six shops located, one in Ohio, one in Kentucky, two in Tennessee and two in Alabama, which were engaged in making cast iron pipe for gas, water and sewer purposes. These shops con-trolled the market in that commodity in trolled the market in that commodity in thirty-six states west of the Alleghenies and south of Virginia. They entered into an agreement to control prices by suppressing competition among themselves. This was done by appointing a representative board of one from each shop to which all inquiries for pipe were referred. The board fixed the price it thought the job would stand. The job was then sold over the table, the shop which bid the highest bonus for the benefit of the pool getting it. At the public letting the shop that got the job bid the fixed price and the other shops over-bid in order to deceive the public.

"On behalf of the combination it was contended that the power of Congress, under the interstate commerce clause, does not extend to agreements among private corporations, but is limited to acts of in-

not extend to agreements among private corporations, but is limited to acts of interference by the states and by quasi-public corporations, such as railroads. Private manufacturing corporations, it was insisted, are not public agencies and cannot be compelled to keep their shops running or sell their goods to any person who applies. In the next place, it was urged there was no restraint put upon interstate commerce and that under the Knight case the creation of a monopoly in the manufacture of a commodity, however useful, is not prohibited by the anti-trust law.

Powers of Congress.

by corporations or individuals.

What Must Be Shown.

cidental operation is to be observed in all prosecutions under this act. A trust formed for the purpose of monopolizing the manufacture of a commodity within the states may, indirectly and incidentally, suppress competition in the sale of the article among the several states. But the Supreme Courts held in the Knight case Supreme Courts held in the Knight case that such indirect and incidental result would not be sufficient to bring the combination within the reach of the act. It must be shown that the combination was formed not only to monopolize the production of the commodity, but to suppress competition and enhance prices in its sale among the several states.

"The effect of the combination upon interstate commerce is the essential thing.
"Interstate commerce consists of intercourse and traffic between the citizens of different states, and between the citizens of oprotation but the sale and exchange of

portation but the sale and exchange of commodities. If the natural and direct effect of a combination is to restrict the sale and exchange of a commodity among the states, suppress competition in such sales and arbitrarily fix and enhance the price of things so sold, the Sherman law

Scope of the Act.

"And here I may point out that it is der the power conferred upon Congress 'to States has no constitutional power to interfere with the transaction of ordinary business within the several states whatever the nature of the combination which carries it on. To give it such power the business must directly relate to interstate commerce. Whenever commerce among the states is directly affected and regulated by a combination, Congress may intervene, and it has done so by passing the Sherman act. Every restraint upon such trade or commerce by a combination is forbidden, whether the restraint be reasonable or unreasonable. It was so held in the Traffic Association cases.

"The precise scope and meaning of the phrase 'every contract, or combination in

Association cases.

"The precise scope and meaning of the phrase 'every contract, or combination in the form of a trust, or otherwise, or conspiracy,' has not yet been defined, and some interesting questions in this connection may arise in the further enforcement of the law."

The police were informed yesterday of the sudden death of the infant child of Alice Reddick, colored, at No. 628 2d street southwest. As there had been no physician in attendance Coroner Carr had to make an investigation. The child's death resulted from natural causes and an inquest was

Famous

for half a century.

ton Case.

VIEW OF SOLICITOR GENERAL RICHARDS

argued and won the Addyston pipe trust case before the Supreme Court for the gov-ernment, was asked today for his views on the effect and scope of this important case Mr. Richards said: "The Addyston Fipe Company case is im-

Supreme Court has applied the Sherman anti-trust law to an industrial combination. The first case before the court under that act was the Knight case, the sugar trust case. In that case it was held that the creation of a monopoly in production did not necessarily operate as a restraint upon which the anti-trust law forbids. The next two cases were the Trans-Missouri and the Joint Traffic Association cases. In these

"The Supreme Court held, however, that Congress may prohibit the performance of any contract between individuals or corporations where the natural and direct effect of it is to regulate or restrain interstate commerce. In other words, the antirestraint of interstate trade, whether made

"In the next place, the court held that any agreement or combination which directly restrains not only the manufacture but the sale of a commodity among the several states comes within the anti-trust law. This holding that any agreement or combination which directly operates not alone upon the manufacture, but upon the sale of an article of interstate commerce, by preventing or restricting its interstate sale, is denounced by the Sherman law, snows how far reaching the act is. The precise form of the combination is, I take it, immaterial, if there be 'a combination.' The Sherman act prohibits every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy. Whatever the form of the combination, if it operates directly to put a restraint upon trade or commerce among the several states it is illegal.

What Must Be Shown. "In the next place, the court held that

claimed the act as now interpreted by the court is in its fundamental provision about as comprehensive and far reaching as it made. The statute was passed unregulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states.' The United terfere with the transaction of ordinary

tondonderru - Jithia Water Still and sparkling. Sold everywhere.

The Palais Royal.

Tomorrow ____

8 to 11 A.M. and 5 to 6 P.M. IS initial, of heavy and solid silver, on back of real Ebonoide Brushes, filled with guaranteed bristles, at \$1.69 instead of \$1.98 pair. You are induced to make a selection during the less busy

25c for Choice. £7 Dainty Perfumes, in dainty bottles, daintily boxed. Colgate's Cashmere Beuquet, Oakley's Veletes, Sautier's Apple Blossom, Delau-rier's Hello Blanc, Selden's Violet and Woedworth's famous perfumes.

Garters Free.

EFSilk Garters, with large ribbon bow and jeweled clasps, given with Black Hose at \$1 pair, two pairs for \$1, three pairs for \$1 or four pairs for \$1.



Boxed

CHILDREN'S Lined Dog-skin Gloves and Mittens, with fur tops, at 50c, 75c and 98c. Woolen Gloves 25c.

eyes sparkle with delight. You can guess her size. Exchanged any



time after Christmas.

LADIES' Fleece-lined Dog-skin Gloves, with and without fur tops. And Lined Castor Beaver 98C.

10 Per Cent Discount During Special Hours.

hours with the above and following special prices:

Solid Gold Jewelry is here marked in plain figures, and those figures are from 10 to 20 per cent less than jewelers' prices. As little as \$1 for Men's Solid Gold Scarf Pins and up to \$25 for choice of a thousand and one articles suitable for Christmas present to man, woman or child. One-tenth deducted from the price marked on those selected tomorrow from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 6 p.m.

Coupon No. 1. This Star Coupon and 89e entitles bearer to any \$1 Fan, if selected Wednesday, Dec. 13, at the Palais Rayal.

DEST Gloves only should be given for Christmas presents.

only \$1.50 pair. And "Trefousse" in a glove will make a woman's

Dent's best London-make Gloves for ladies and men are here

at \$1.85 instead of \$2 pair. Fowne's noted English Gloves at

Coupon No. 2. This Star Coupon and 75c entitles bearer to one \$1 "Ingersoil" Watch, if selected Wednesday, Dec. 13, at the Palats Royal.



Choice of These, 25c.

The illustration to the right shows a few of these articles. Some are genuine ebony with sterling silver trimmings; others are all silver, stamped and guaranteed sterling. The size and weight of these articles will prove their actual worth to be



Jewels of Books, 39c.

Beautifully bound in cloth, with gold embossed front. Fully illustrated. Choice of a Christmas Carol, Evangeline, Bab Ballads, Lucile, Point Lace and Diamonds, Child's Dream of a Star, Kipling's Recessional and others.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!! Fire!!!!

Only 39c for this Iron Model of a Fire Engine, with horses that gallop as naturally as life. A big toy weighing five poundsfor only 39c. Only two hundred of them. Will one be here tomorrow

Coupon A. This Star Coupon and 29e entitles bearer to one White Enamel Doll's Cradle 24 theches long, 16 inches wide, if presented at the Palais Royal on Wednesday, Dec. 13.

And now for the big, strongly-built Toys, that will laugh at the hard knocks of sturdy boys and girls. Expensive, of course, but the price shall be lowered to \$3.48 from \$5 during tomorrow's special hours. Choice of large Double-seated Buckboards, Firemen's Hook and Ladder, Single-seated Traps. Police and Fire Patrols, Girls' Tricycles, Boys' Velocipedes, Dolls' Go-Carts, Swinging Horses, Menagerie Wagons, Roman Chariots, etc., etc.

\$2.98 for This \$3.98 Brass & Onyx Table.

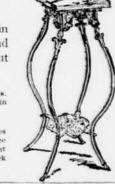
ASEMENT floor for these tables and their companion bargain—the New Shape Parlor Lamps, with decorated base and globe, at \$2.98 instead of \$3.48. Not only a pretty lamp, but a practical one. Note the improved center-draft burner, etc.

69c for these 89c Wrought-iron Umbrella Stands. You will find them \$1 at the hardware stores.

\$1.69 for \$1.98 C ut Glass Napples, with handle. We know of them elsewhere at \$2.25.

\$1.75 for Sweet Singing Hartz Mountain Canaries, \$1.98 will be the price at other hours than 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 5 p.m.

\$1.39 for these \$1.75 Dress Suit Cases DI. Jy —looking like the much more expensive ones. They are light weight, but unusually strong, finished with brass lock



On Fourth Floor.

(During Special Hours.) \$5.50 for \$6.50 Morris Chairs, oak and mahogany. Reversible corduroy-covered cushion included.

\$6.98 for superlor Box Couch, self-opening. Uphelstered in material you select. All for \$6.98. you select. All for \$6.98.

69c for 8te Silk Ruffle Cushions. Size
1 at some stores.

\$3.69 pair for \$5 Irish Point Lace Curtish Point Lace. A bargain at \$5 pair.

On Second Floor. (During Special Hours.)

\$1.25 for \$1.98 Silk and Linen Scarfs. Size 18x54 inches. Boxed for presentation.
\$1.49 for the \$2.25 Hemstitched Scarfs, 18854 inches. These are very beautiful. A bargain at \$2.25.

98c for samples worth up to \$2.25. They are Fancy Crochet Scarfs, with colored woven center. Somesfringed, some hemstitched.
\$1.98 for genuine Marseilles Bed spreads, Various styles; rot one worth less than \$2.50.

On Third Floor. (During Special Hours.)

\$1.29 for those \$1.50 Elderdown Dressing Sacques, with sallor collar, so tin bound. Dainty colors.

89c for the \$1 Flannelette Wrappers, braid trimmed. These Palais Reyal \$1 Wrappers are well known.

\$3.79 for the Palais Reyal's \$4.50 Silk perticular series at only \$3.79 for choice.

16c for the Palais Reyal's 19c Aprons means the usual \$5 means the usual \$5 means the usual \$6.0 for the Palais Reyal's 19c Aprons means the usual \$6.0 plenty of them are here.

Extra! Extra!! Extra!!! Extra!!!! Extrallll

This extra paragraph is hurried around to The Star at midday with the request that it be added to the Palais Royal announcement. If it is published, you will learn of the best bargains of the year for

49c for Ladies' \$1.50 Neckwear. English Squares, with richly-embroidered ends. The "buyer" states she saw them in the leading New York stores at \$1.50 to \$2.25 apice. Inter-view Miss Richmond tomorrow for details.

49c for Men's \$1.00 Neckties. English Squares, in plain colors and fancy effects. The new perlyinkle blue and other shades. None worth less than \$1. Some are \$1.50 quality. Boxed for presentation, free of extra charge.

Palais Royal, A. Lisner, G & 11th Sts.

NEW INSURANCE COMPANY.

oncern Backed by Local Men to Do A new corporation, to, be known as the

Colonial Fire Insurance Company, is to be organized under the laws of the state of West Virginia, with the purpose of doing business in this District, as well as in the states. The capital stock is to be \$100,000, divided into shares of \$160 each. It is expected that business will begin January 1, and the offices in this city will be at 1418 F street northwest. After February 1, when the capital stock will be fully paid up, insurance will be written on property up, insurance will be written on property in this District. At the meeting of the stockholders for organization it is expected the following will be elected officers and directors: President, S. W. Woodward; irst vice president, M. M. Parker; second vice president, E. S. Parker; attorney, Jackson H. Ralston; secretary, E. Quincy Smith; directors—Jas. F. Barbour, R. G. Bickford, C. C. Duncanson, Wilton J. Lambert, Joseph K. McCammon, M. M. Parker, E. S. Parker, A. L. Powell, J. H. Ralston, F. H. Smith, Nathanfel Wilson and S. W. Woodward.

Nellie La Rue's Will. Undertaker J. William Lee took charge of the body of Nellie La Rue yesterday and removed it from her late home on D street to his undertaking establishment on Penn-sylvania avenue. It is not known what disposition will be made of the remains, but it is stated that she often expressed a

desire that her body should be cremated, and in all probability this will be done. The house at 1229 D street, which was occupied by the deceased woman for so many years, is in charge of the police. It s believed the dead woman left a will, bu is believed the dead woman left a will, but it could not be found among her effects in the house. She had a box in the Washington Safe Deposit Company, and it is supposed the will is in this box. Late this afternoon Mr. Dent, register of wills, and Chief Clerk Kemp of the police department will examine the contents of the box.

box.

In the death certificate the name of the deceased is given as Sarah Matilda Johnson, and Missouri is stated to be her place of birth. She was a widow, fifty-six years

Gill's Famous Candy. Many of the soldier boys in the Philip-

oines, Cuba and Porte Rico will receive on Christmas day a box of Gill's famous box oons and chocolates, which have already been sent on their way by friends as been sent on their way by friends and relatives in this city. This famous candy house has customers all over the Union. Mr. Gill ships candies regularly every week or so to patrons as far west as Texas and California. All of Gill's delicious confections are made by his own candy experts right here in his Washington establishments. Gill makes a specialty of packing candies in artistic boxes for Christmas offerings and his advance orders already show a considerable increase over last Desponse. show a considerable increase over last De-cember's business. His two stores, one at 921 F street and the other at 1223 Pennsyl-vania avenue, will be open evenings for the special accommodation of Christmas MEMORIAL SERVICES

Program to Be Observed Thursday at

The program to be observed at the Church of the Reformation Thursday next, 7:30 p.m., commemorative of the death of Gen. Washington, will be as follows: Opening address by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Parson; hymn, "All Hall the Power of Jesus" Name;" reading from Washington's farewell address; solo, Miss Bessie Burbridge; address by Rev. S. B. Barnitz, D. D., of Des Moines, Iowa; hymn and chorus by school and congregation.

Locomobiles for Washington

A meeting of those interested in the orcanization of a local company to represent he Locomobile Company of America was held recently in the directors' room of the Washington Loan and Trust building, at which were present, among others, John W. Thompson, John Joy Edson, Clarence Norment, C. E. Foster and Representative Aldrich. Mr. A. L. Barber, president of the Locomobile Company of America, at-tended the meeting and made an address upon the subject of horseless carriages. Steps were taken to immediately organize the local company.

The dead body of a white infant was found on a lot near Champiain avenue and 18th street northwest yesterday. Policeman Sweet, who found the body, had it taken to the eighth precinct station. Coroner Carr will make an investigation.

Coupon C. Coupon B. This Star Coupon and 5c entitles bearer to one Child's Catholic Prayer Book, with decorated cover, if pre-sented at the Paints Royal Wednes-day, Dec. 13. This Star Coupon and 49c entitles bearer to 14-inch German Bisque Doll, value 75c, if presented at the Palais Royal on Wednesday, Dec. 13. (If selected during the special hours.)